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KING'S PREPARED PRESCRIPTION.
(In its most advanced stages.)
For the Radical Cure of ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, and all affections of the THROAT, AND ALL PASSAGES; for General and Special Disorders of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, and for all Functional Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels.

It immediately increases the strength and deepens the color of the blood. It soothes the Cough and Fever, and diminishes the Expectoration. It checks the night sweats, always in seven to fourteen days. The appetite is at once invigorated, and the patient rapidly gains flesh; the cough and the difficult breathing are specially relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the general symptoms disappear with a really ASTONISHING RAPIDITY.

The PRESCRIPTION may be used in every case where the Physician commonly prescribes "Tonic," Iron, Astringent, Quinine, Cod Liver Oil, Whiskey, &c., and in every case where the patient is weak, nervous, and exhausted by any one or more of the following:

SYMPTOMS:
Difficult or Irregular Breathing, Loss of Breath, Cough, Wasting of Flesh, Debility, General Debility, Loss of Strength, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Night Sweats, Pining Pain through the Shoulders, Chest, Face or Limbs, Nervous Headache, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Excessive Paleness, Sore Throat, Drowsiness, Sleeplessness, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Oppression or Sinking of the Stomach, before or after eating, Irritable Fever, &c., and especially in all Female Disorders or Uterine Irregularities, such as Difficult, Painless, Suppressed, Scanty, Excessive, Delayed, Premature or too frequent Menstruation.

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"I have had a long time of nervousness, and am not at all afflicted with 'shortness of breath.' I shall be glad to have any one afflicted with Asthma call and see me."

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Sold in Middlebury by
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PROFESSOR VAN BUNSKIRK'S GREAT GERMAN LIVER REMEDY.
Having been used in the private practice of one of the most eminent Physicians in Germany, it is now offered to the people of the United States. When the remedy has been used for a few days, it will be found that it will speedily take possession of all other Liver Remedies now in use. It is the latest contribution of Medical Science to the cure of that extensive, troublesome and dangerous series of Disorders growing out of

DERANGEMENTS OF THE LIVER.
Few persons are aware of the Debility and General Derangement of the whole system produced by a Morbid or Unhealthy Action of the Liver, and yet not one person in ten is so fortunate as not to have suffered from the effects of a diseased Liver. Health of course is dependent, in a great measure, upon the purity of the Blood, and the purity of the Blood is directly dependent upon the healthy action of the Liver.

The diseases arising directly or indirectly from Affections of the Liver can not, of course, be enumerated in a brief advertisement; nor is such an enumeration necessary.

PROF. VAN BUNSKIRK'S GREAT GERMAN LIVER REMEDY strikes at the root of ALL Diseases which originate in Derangements of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Acute or Chronic Affections of the Liver, Dropsy, Sallow Countenance, Sick Headache, Jaundice, and all other ailments arising from a diseased Liver, and is cured by Professor Van Bunsirk's Liver Remedy.

Hundreds of testimonials might be given from persons who have been permanently cured after trying other remedies, without any beneficial effect, but ONE TRIAL of the Liver Remedy is better proof to the afflicted than a volume of recommendations.

This medicine is Purely Vegetable, and does not contain either Mercury, Ales, Gallies, Scammony, or any similar substance.

Sold by all Druggists. Price one dollar per bottle. Ask for Professor Van Bunsirk's GREAT GERMAN LIVER REMEDY. Beware of cheap imitations. One dollar and fifty cents, either in stamps or currency, sent to any Advertiser, Agent, or to the Proprietor, OSKAR G. MÜLLER & CO., 27 Cortlandt Street, New York, will send a bottle of the medicine by return mail, post-paid.

Agent for Middlebury, Vt., H. A. SHELDON.

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Hundreds and thousands of the premature deaths, when they would have given the Great German Remedy.

DR. JUAN DELAMARRE'S Celebrated Specific Pills.
Prepared by GARANTIER & DUPONT, No. 211, rue Lemoine, Paris, from the prescription of Dr. Juan Delamarre. Chief Physician to the Hospital du Nord on La Rochelle, a fair trial, they would find immediate relief, and, in a short time, be fully restored to Health and Strength. It is used in the practice of many eminent French Physicians, with uniform success, and highly recommended as the only positive and Specific Remedy for all persons suffering from General and Special Disorders, such as: Nervousness, Sallow Countenance, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Dropsy, Spasmodic or Senile Encephalitis, all Weaknesses arising from Sexual Excesses or Youthful Indulgences, Loss of Mental Energy, Physical Prostration, Nervousness, Weak Spine, Locomotion of Spinal Disease, Vision, Locomotion, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Impotency, &c.

No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change it produces in the debilitated and shattered system. In fact, it stands unrivaled as an infallible cure to the malady above mentioned.

Suffer no more, but use the Great French Remedy. It will effect a cure where all others fail, and, although a powerful remedy, contains nothing harmful to the most delicate constitution.

Pamphlets, containing full particulars and directions for using, in English, French, Spanish and German, accompany each box, and are also sent free to any address when requested.

Price One Dollar per box; or six boxes for Five Dollars.

Sold by all Druggists throughout the world; or will be sent by mail, secure from all observation, by enclosing specified price, to any authorized agent.

Proprietors' General Agents for America, OSKAR G. MÜLLER & CO., 27 Cortlandt St., New York. Authorized Agent for Middlebury, Vt., H. A. SHELDON.

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The President's Message.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

After a brief interval the Congress of the United States resumes its annual legislative labors. An all-wise and merciful Providence has abated the pestilence which visited our shores, leaving its calamitous ravages upon some portions of our country. Peace, order, tranquillity, and civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States. In all of the States civil authority has superseded the coercion of arms; and the people, by their voluntary action, are maintaining their governments in full activity and complete operation. The enforcement of the laws is no longer obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings; and the animosities engendered by the war are rapidly yielding to the beneficent influences of our free institutions, and to the kindly effects of unrestricted social and commercial intercourse. An entire restoration of fraternal feeling must be the earnest wish of every patriotic heart; and we will have accomplished our grandest national achievement when, forgetting the sad events of the past, and remembering only their instructive lessons, we resume our onward career as a free, prosperous, and united people.

In my message of the 4th of December, 1865, Congress was informed of the measures which had been instituted by the Executive with a view to the gradual restoration of the States in which the insurrection occurred to their relations with the General Government. Provisional Governors had been appointed, Conventions called, Legislatures elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. Courts had been opened for the enforcement of laws long in abeyance. The blockade had been removed, custom houses reestablished, and the internal revenue laws put in force, in order that the people might contribute to the national income. Postal operations had been renewed, and efforts were being made to restore them to their former condition of efficiency. The States themselves had been asked to take part in the high function of amending the Constitution, and of thus sanctioning the extinction of African Slavery as one of the legitimate results of our internecine struggle.

Having progressed thus far, the Executive Department found that it had accomplished nearly all that was within the scope of its Constitutional authority. One thing, however, yet remained to be done before the work of restoration could be completed, and that was the admission to Congress of loyal Senators and Representatives from the States whose people had rebelled against the lawful authority of the General Government. This question devolved upon the respective Houses, which, by the Constitution, are made the judges of the elections, return, and qualifications of their own members; and its consideration at once engaged the attention of Congress.

In the meantime, the Executive Department—no other plan having been proposed by Congress—continued its efforts to perfect, as far as was practicable, the restoration of the proper relations between the citizens of the respective States, the States, and the Federal Government, extending from time to time, as the public interests seemed to require, the judicial, revenue, and postal systems of the country. With the advice and consent of the Senate, the necessary officers were appointed, and appropriations made by Congress for the payment of their salaries. The proposition to amend the Federal Constitution, so as to prevent the existence of slavery within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction, was ratified by the requisite number of States; and on the 18th day of December, 1865, it was officially declared to have become valid as a part of the Constitution of the United States. All of the States in which the insurrection had existed promptly amended their Constitutions, so as to make them conform to the great change thus effected in the organic law of the land; declared null and void all ordinances and laws of secession; repudiated all pretended debts and obligations created for the revolutionary purposes of the insurrection; and proceeded, in good faith, to the enactment of measures for the protection and amelioration of the condition of the colored race. Congress, however, yet hesitated to admit any of these States to representation; and it was not until toward the close of the eighth month of the session that an exception was made in favor of Tennessee, by the admission of her Senators and Representatives.

I deem it a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit loyal Senators and Representatives from the other States, whose inhabitants, with those of Tennessee, had engaged in the Rebellion. Ten States—more than one-fourth of the whole number—remain without representation; the seats of 50 members in the House of Representatives and of 10 members in the Senate are yet vacant—not by their own consent, not by a failure of election, but by the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission, it is believed, would have accomplished much toward the renewal and strengthening of our relations as one people, and removed serious cause for discontent on the part of the inhabitants of those States. It would have accorded with the great principle enunciated in the Declaration of Independence that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation, and yet be denied the right of representation. It would have been in consonance with the express provisions of the Constitution that "each State

shall have at least one Representative," and "that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." These provisions were intended to secure to every State, and to the people of every State, the right of representation in each House of Congress; and so important was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution that the equality of the States in the Senate should be preserved, that not even by an amendment of the Constitution can any State, without its consent, be denied a voice in that branch of the National Legislature.

It is true, it has been assumed that the existence of the States was terminated by the rebellious acts of their inhabitants; and that the insurrection having been suppressed, they were thenceforward to be considered merely as conquered territories. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government have, however, with great distinctness and uniform consistency, refused to sanction an assumption so incompatible with the nature of our republican system, and with the professed objects of the war. Through out the recent legislation of Congress the undeniable fact makes itself apparent, that these 11 political communities are nothing less than States of this Union.

At the very commencement of the Rebellion, each House declared, with a unanimity as remarkable as it was significant, that the war was not "waged, upon our part, in any spirit of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to prove the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects were accomplished, the war ought to cease." In some instances, Senators were permitted to continue their legislative functions, while in other instances Representatives were elected and admitted to seats after their States had formally declared their right to withdraw from the Union, and were endeavoring to maintain that right by force of arms. All of the States whose people were in insurrection as States, were included in the apportionment of the direct tax of \$20,000,000 annually laid upon the United States by the act approved Aug. 5, 1861. Congress, by the act of March 4, 1862, and by the apportionment of representation thereunder, also recognized their presence as States in the Union; and they have, for judicial purposes, been divided into districts, as States, alone can be divided. The same recognition appears in the recent legislation in reference to Tennessee, which evidently rests upon the fact that the functions of the State were not destroyed by the Rebellion, but merely suspended; and that principle is, of course, applicable to those States which like Tennessee, attempted to renounce their places in the Union.

The action of the Executive Department of the Government upon this subject has been equally definite and uniform, and the purpose of the war was specifically stated in the Proclamation issued by my predecessor on the 22d day of September, 1862. It was then solemnly proclaimed and declared that "hereafter, the restoration of the proper relations between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed." The recognition of the States by the Judicial Department of the Government has been clear and conclusive in all proceedings affecting them as States, had in the Supreme Circuit and District Courts.

In the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all of the States, there can be no just ground of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the powers of legislation; for this could not happen when the Constitution and the laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress. Each House is made the judge of the elections, return, and qualifications of its own members; and may, "with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member." When a Senator or Representative presents his certificate of election, he may at once be admitted or rejected; or, should there be any question as to his eligibility, his credentials may be referred for investigation to the appropriate committee. If admitted to a seat, it must be upon evidence satisfactory to the House of which he thus becomes a member, that he possesses the requisite constitutional and legal qualifications. If refused admission as a member for want of due allegiance to the Government, and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the Legislative Councils of the Nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the Union.

Upon this question, so vitally affecting the restoration of the Union and the permanency of our present form of government, my convictions, heretofore expressed, have undergone no change; but on the contrary, their correctness has been confirmed by reflection and time. If the admission of loyal members to seats in the respective Houses of Congress was wise and expedient a year ago, it is no less wise and expedient now. If this anomalous condition is right now—if, in the exact condition of these State at the present time, it is lawful to exclude them from representation, I do not see that the question will be changed by the efflux of time. Ten years hence if these States remain as they are, the right of representation will be no stronger—the right of exclusion will be no weaker. The Constitution of the United States makes it the duty of the President to

recommend to the consideration of Congress "such measures as he shall judge necessary or expedient." I know of no measure more imperatively demanded by every consideration of national interest, sound policy, and equal justice, than the admission of loyal members from the now unrepresented States. This would commensurate the work of restoration, and exert a most salutary influence in the re-establishment of peace, harmony and fraternal feeling. It would tend greatly to renew the confidence of the American people in the vigor and stability of their institutions. It would bind us more closely together as a nation, and enable us to show to the world the inherent and recuperative power of a Government founded upon the will of the people, and established upon the principles of liberty, justice and intelligence. Our increased strength and enhanced prosperity would be irrefragably demonstrated the fallacy of the arguments against free institutions drawn from our recent national disorders by the enemies of republican government. The admission of loyal members from the States now excluded from Congress, by allaying doubt and apprehension, would turn capital, now awaiting an opportunity for investment, into the channels of trade and industry. It would alleviate the present troubled condition of those States, and, by inducing emigration, aid in the settlement of fertile regions now uncultivated, and lead to an increased production of those staples which have added so greatly to the wealth of the nation, and the commerce of the world. New fields of enterprise would be opened to our progressive people, and soon the devastations of war would be repaired, and all traces of our domestic differences effaced from the minds of our countrymen.

In our efforts to preserve the "unity of our Government which constitutes us one people," by restoring the States to the condition which they held prior to the rebellion, we should be cautious, lest, having rescued our nation from perils of threatened disintegration, we resort to measures of similar troubles. The war having terminated, and with it all occasion for the exercise of powers of doubtful constitutionality, we should hasten to bring legislation within the boundaries prescribed by the Constitution, and to return to the ancient landmarks established by our fathers for the guidance of succeeding generations. The Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers, be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way in which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for it is the customary weapon by which free Governments are destroyed." Washington spoke these words to his countrymen, when, followed by their love and gratitude, he voluntarily retired from the cares of public life. "To keep in all things within the pale of our constitutional powers, and cherish the Federal Union as the only rock of safety," were prescribed by Jefferson as rules of action to be dear to his countrymen the sure principles of their Constitution, and promote a union of sentiment and action equally auspicious to their happiness and safety." Jackson held that the action of the General Government should always be strictly confined to the sphere of its appropriate duties, and justly and forcibly urged that our Government is not to be maintained nor our Union preserved "by invasion of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our General Government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States as much as possible to themselves; in making itself felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence; not in its control, but in its protection; not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move undisturbed in its proper constitutional orbit." These are the teachings of men whose deeds and services have made them illustrious, and who, long since withdrawn from the scenes of life, have left to their country the rich legacy of their example, their wisdom, and their patriotism. Drawing fresh inspiration from their lessons, let us emulate them in love of country and respect for the Constitution and the laws.

Operations on the several lines of the Pacific Railroad have been prosecuted with unexampled vigor and success. Should no unforeseen causes of delay occur, it is confidently anticipated that this great thoroughfare will be completed before the expiration of the period designated by Congress.

During the last fiscal year the amount paid to pensioners, including the expenses of disbursement, was \$13,450,996, and 50,177 names were added to the pension rolls. The entire number of pensioners, June 30, 1866, was 126,722. This fact furnishes melancholy and striking proof of the sacrifices made to vindicate the constitutional authority of the Federal Government, and to maintain inviolate the integrity of the Union. They impose upon us corresponding obligations. It is estimated that \$33,000,000 will be required to meet the exigencies of this branch of the service during the next fiscal year.

Treaties have been concluded with the Indians who, enticed into armed opposition to our Government at the outbreak of the Rebellion, have unconditionally submitted to our authority, and manifested an earnest desire for a renewal of friendly relations.

During the year ending September 30, 1866, 8,716 patents for useful inventions and designs were issued, and at that date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent fund was \$228,297. As a subject upon which depends an

immense amount of the production and commerce of the country, I recommend to Congress such legislation as may be necessary for the preservation of the levees of the Mississippi river. It is a matter of national importance that early steps should be taken not only to add to the efficiency of these barriers against destructive inundations, but for the removal of all obstructions to the free and safe navigation of that great channel of trade and commerce.

The District of Columbia, under existing laws, is not entitled to that representation in the National Councils which, from our earliest history, has been uniformly accorded to each Territory established from time to time within our limits. It maintains peculiar relations to Congress, to whom the Constitution has granted the power of exercising exclusive legislation over the seat of government. Our fellow-citizens residing in the District, whose interests are thus confined to the special guardianship of Congress, exceed in number the population of several of our Territories, and no just reason is perceived why a delegate of their choice should not be admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives. No mode seems so appropriate and effectual of enabling them to make known their peculiar condition and wants, and of securing the local legislation adapted to them, I therefore recommend the passage of a law authorizing the electors of the District of Columbia to choose a delegate, to be allowed the same rights and privileges as a delegate representing a Territory. The increasing enterprise and rapid progress of improvement in the District are highly gratifying, and I trust that the efforts of the municipal authorities to promote the prosperity of the national metropolis will receive the efficient and generous cooperation of Congress.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture reviews the operations of his department during the past year, and asks the aid of Congress in its efforts to encourage those States which, so long as war, are now earnestly engaged in the organization of domestic industry.

It is a subject of congratulation that no foreign combinations against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate influence among the nations, have been formed or attempted. While sentiments of reconciliation, loyalty and patriotism have increased at home, a more just consideration of our national character and rights has been manifested by foreign nations.

The entire success of the Atlantic Telegraph between the coast of Ireland and the Province of Newfoundland is an achievement which has been justly celebrated in both hemispheres as the opening of an era in the progress of civilization. There is reason to expect that equal success will attend, and even greater results follow, the enterprise for connecting the two continents through the Pacific Ocean by the projected line of telegraph between Kamtschatka and the Russian Possessions in America.

The resolution of Congress protesting against pardons by foreign Governments of persons convicted of infamous offenses, on condition of emigration to our country, has been communicated to the States with which we maintain intercourse, and the practice, so justly the subject of complaint on our part, has not been renewed.

The congratulations of Congress to the Emperor of Russia, upon his escape from attempted assassination, have been presented to that humane and enlightened ruler, and received by him with expressions of grateful appreciation.

The Executive, warned of an attempt by Spanish-American adventurers to induce the emigration of freedmen of the United States to a foreign country, protested against the project as one which, if consummated, would reduce them to a bondage even more oppressive than that from which they have just been relieved. Assurance has been received from the Government of the State in which the plan was matured that the proceeding will meet neither its encouragement nor approval. It is a question worthy of your consideration, whether our laws upon this subject are adequate to the prevention or punishment of the crime thus perpetrated.

In the month of April last, as Congress was aware, a friendly arrangement was made between the Emperor of France and the President of the United States for the withdrawal from Mexico of the French expeditionary military forces. This withdrawal was to be effected in three detachments, the first of which, it was understood, would leave Mexico in November, now past, the second in March next, and the third and last in November, 1867. Immediately upon the completion of the evacuation, the French Government was to assume the same attitude of non-intervention in regard to Mexico, as is held by the Government of the United States. Repeated assurances have been given by the Emperor, since that agreement, that he would complete the promised evacuation within the period mentioned, or sooner.

It was reasonably expected that the proceedings thus contemplated would produce a crisis of great political interest in the Republic of Mexico. The newly appointed Minister of the United States, Mr. Campbell, was therefore sent forward, on the 9th day of November last, to assume his proper functions as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to that Republic. It was also thought expedient that he should be attended in the vicinity of Mexico by the Lieut.-General of the Army of the United States, with the view of obtaining such information as might be important to determine the course to be pursued by the United States in reestablishing and maintaining necessary and proper intercourse with the Republic of Mexico. Deeply interested in the cause of liberty and humanity, it seemed

an obvious duty on our part to exercise whatever influence we possess for the restoration and permanent establishment in that country of a domestic and republican form of government.

Such was the condition of affairs in regard to Mexico, when on the 22d of November last, official information was received from Paris that the Emperor of France had some time before decided not to withdraw a detachment of his forces in the month of November past, according to engagement, but that this decision was made with the purpose of withdrawing the whole of those forces in the ensuing Spring. Of this determination, however, the United States had not received any notice or intimation; and, so soon as the information was received by the Government, care was taken to make known its dissent to the Emperor of France.

I cannot forego the hope that France will reconsider the subject, and adopt some resolution in regard to the evacuation of Mexico which will conform as nearly as practicable with the existing engagement, and thus meet the just expectations of the United States. The papers relating to the subject will be laid before you. It is believed that, with the evacuation of Mexico by the expeditionary forces, no subject for serious differences between France and the United States would remain. The expressions of the Emperor and people of France warrant a hope that the traditional friendship between the two countries might in that case be renewed and permanently restored.

A claim of a citizen of the United States for indemnity for spoils taken committed on the high seas by the French authorities, in the exercise of a belligerent power of Mexico, has been met by the government of France with a proposition to defer settlement until a mutual convention for the adjustment of all claims of citizens and subjects of both countries, arising out of the recent wars on this Continent, shall be agreed upon by the two countries. The suggestion is not deemed unreasonable, but it belongs to Congress to direct the manner in which claims for indemnity by foreigners, as well as by the citizens of the United States, arising out of the late civil war, shall be adjudicated and determined. I have no doubt that the subject of all such claims will engage your attention at a convenient and proper time.

It is a matter of regret that no considerable advance has been made toward an adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, arising out of the depredations upon our national commerce and other trespasses committed by British subjects, in violation of international law and treaty obligations. The delay, however, may be believed to have resulted in no small degree from the domestic situation of Great Britain. An entire change of ministry occurred in that country during the last session of Parliament. The attention of the new ministry was called to the subject at an early day, and there is some reason to expect that it will now be considered in a becoming and friendly spirit. The importance of an early disposition of the question cannot be exaggerated. Whatever might be the wishes of the two Governments, it is manifest that good-will and friendship between the two countries cannot be established until a reciprocity, in the practice of good faith and neutrality, shall be restored between the respective nations.

On the 6th of June last, in violation of our neutrality laws, a military expedition and enterprise against British North American Colonies was projected and attempted to be carried out within the territory of the United States. The obligation imposed upon the Executive by the Constitution, to see that the laws are faithfully executed, all citizens were warned, by proclamation, against taking part in or aiding such unlawful proceedings, and the proper civil, military, and naval officers were directed to take all necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws. The expedition failed, but it was not without its painful consequences. Some of our citizens who, it was alleged, were engaged in the expedition, were captured, and have been brought to trial, as for a capital offense, in the Province of Canada. Judgement and sentence of death have been pronounced against some, while others have been acquitted. Fully believing in the maxim of Government, that a variety of civil punishment for misdeeds persons who have engaged in revolutionary attempts which have disastrously failed, is unsound and unwise, such representations having been made to the British Government, in behalf of the convicted persons, as, being sustained by an enlightened and human judgment, will, it is hoped, induce in their cases an exercise of clemency, and a judicious amnesty to all who were engaged in the movement. Courts have been employed by the Government to defend citizens of the United States on trial for capital offenses in Canada; and a discontinuance of the prosecutions which were instituted in the courts of the United States against those who took part in the expedition, has been directed.

I have regarded the expedition as not only political in its nature, but as also a great measure foreign from the United States in its causes, character and objects. The attempt was understood to be made in sympathy with an insurgent party in Ireland, and, by striking at a British Province on this Continent, was designed to aid in obtaining redress for political grievances which, it was assumed, the people of Ireland had suffered at the hands of the British Government during a period of several centuries. The persons engaged in it were chiefly natives of that country, some of whom had, while others had not, become citizens of the United States under our general laws of naturalization. Complaints of this government in Ireland continually engage the attention of the British nation, and so great an agitation is now prevailing in Ireland that the British Government have deemed it necessary to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in that country. These circumstances must necessarily modify the opinion in regard to an expedition expressly prohibited by our neutrality laws. So long as those laws remain upon our statute-books, they should be faithfully executed, and if they operate harshly, unjustly or oppressively, Congress alone can apply the remedy, by their modification or repeal.

Political and commercial interests of the United States are not unlikely to be affected in some degree by events which are transpiring in the eastern regions of Europe, and the time seems to have come when our Government ought to have a proper diplomatic representation in Greece. This Government has claimed for all persons not convicted, or accused, or suspected of crime, an absolute political right of self-expropriation, and a choice of a new national allegiance. Most of the European States have dissented from this principle, and have claimed a right to hold such of their subjects as have immigrated to and been naturalized in the United States, and afterwards returned on transient visits to their native countries, to the performance of military service in like manner as resident subjects. Complaints arising from the claim in this respect made by Foreign States, have heretofore been matters of controversy between the United States and some of the European Powers, and the irritation consequent upon the failure to settle this question increased during the war in which Prussia, Italy, and Austria were recently engaged. While Great Britain has never acknowledged the right of expatriation, she has not practically insisted upon it. France has been equally forbearing; and Prussia has proposed a compromise, which, although evincing increased liberality, has not been accepted by the United States. Peace is now prevailing everywhere in Europe, and the present seems to be a favorable time for an assertion by Congress of the principle, so long maintained by the Executive Department, that naturalization by one State fully exempts the native-born subject of any other State from the performance of military service under any foreign Government, so long as he does not voluntarily renounce its rights and benefits.

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus submitted to the Representatives of the States and of the people such information of our domestic and foreign affairs as the public interests seem to require. Our Government is now undergoing its most trying ordeal, and my earnest prayer is, that the peril may be successfully and finally passed, without impairing its original strength and symmetry. The interests of the nation are best to be promoted by the revival of fraternal relations, the complete obliteration of our past differences, and the reinauguration of all the pursuits of peace. Directing our efforts to the early accomplishment of these great ends, let us endeavor to preserve harmony between the coordinate Departments of the Government, that each in its proper sphere may cordially cooperate with the other in securing the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, and the perpetuity of our free institutions.

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ANDREW JOHNSON.
Washington, December 3, 1866.

LAW OF VERMONT.

ANNUAL SESSION, A. D. 1866.

Designated by the Secretary of State for publication in all the Newspapers.

An act to establish a State Normal School.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:

Sec. 1. The Orange County Grammar School at Randolph Centre is hereby constituted and established a Normal School for the State of Vermont, for the term of five years, and the present trustees of said grammar school and their successors are constituted trustees of said Normal School.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Board of Education to nominate a principal teacher for the school, and no person not so nominated shall be employed as such principal, but the principal when nominated and employed shall be allowed to select his assistants and to provide for the discipline of the school.

Sec. 3. The Board of Education shall arrange two courses of study for the school and wholly control the examinations for admission and graduation, and shall have power to grant certificates in the cases and with the effects hereinafter mentioned, and to revoke the same for cause shown, and in a manner to be by them established. One course of study shall include all the branches required by law to be taught in the common schools of Vermont; the other course shall include all contained in the first course and higher branches; and shall require for its completion at least one full year of study; and certificates of graduation shall be granted to all who pass the required examination in the first course or in both courses.

Sec. 4. The certificates of graduation from the lower course shall have the effect of license to teach in the common schools of the State for five years from the date thereof, and certificates of graduation from the higher course shall have the effect of licenses to teach in such schools for fifteen years from the date thereof.

Sec. 5. The Board of Education at its first meeting after the passage of this act, and at each of its annual meetings thereafter, shall designate one of its members whose duty it shall be, together with the Secretary of the Board, to attend the examinations for graduation and determine who shall receive certificates, and also to visit the school at least twice a year on other occasions; and for such attendance